

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow and not so warm; light north to northeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 88; lowest, 77.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

ALLIES SMASH HEADVILLY AT LYS SALIENT; CAPTURE 17,000 PRISONERS AND 300 GUNS; TANKS FORCE CONTINUED GERMAN RETREAT

HUSBANDS TO GO AUTOMATICALLY ON EXEMPT LIST

Baker Plans Draft Rule to Prevent Wholesale Disruption of Families.

SLACKERS NOT TO ESCAPE

Brain Workers Not in "Work or Fight" Class—New Bill Would Prevent Strikes.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Marriage is to be automatically a cause for deferred classification in the draft. This was indicated to-day by Secretary Baker, who said he had the matter under consideration and that it would be decided when the new regulations are given out.

New regulations are in course of preparation, Mr. Baker said, to govern classifying the millions who will register when the so-called man power bill is extended the age limits to 18 and 45 inclusive becomes law. Important changes affecting the majority of families in the country will be made in the regulations as they now exist.

Two probable changes will affect the relationship which marriage automatically bears to deferred classification and also the present requirement which calls on the individual to state whether or not he claims deferred classification. There has been a general opinion that both these phases of the present draft law should be reconsidered by the War Department, and the reason for change is all the more apparent when it comes to extending the age limit up to 45 inclusive.

Under present regulations marriage does not necessarily constitute a cause for deferred classification. The question on which it is decided is dependency. Will or will not the families of the registrants suffer, not in a sentimental but in a practical, financial way. In the great majority of cases the husband is the sole support of the family. In the case of the soldier, this is explained, has been the question to decide and the boards have had the authority to decide it.

Board Decisions Lack Uniformity.

In one locality where there is doubt as to whether a real question of dependency is involved the head of a family is put in a deferred class by the board. In another locality he is put in A-1 class, subject to call under the same conditions which apply to the man with no family and no responsibilities. In the great majority of cases the board's ruling is probably fair, but the registrant never knows until he has been up before the board whether or not he is going to be placed in a deferred class or in A-1.

Will Not Break Up Families.

As Secretary Baker indicated to-day he does not propose to have a wholesale breaking up of family life if it can be avoided. He is of the opinion that enough man power can be marshalled without going to this extreme.

Likewise Mr. Baker does not appear to favor the idea of these heads of families being called on to say whether or not they claim exemption or deferred classification on the ground of dependency. He believes that thousands of patriotic heads of families would refuse to claim deferred classification in these circumstances and that an unnecessary disturbance of family life would result.

What appears like a probable solution—this is merely speculation—is that the War Department will make the marital status automatically a cause for deferred classification except in specific and well defined cases, such as those involved when the husband does not contribute to the support of his family, when the husband's daily labor or future labor can be dispensed with by the family and the Government alike, or when marriage is contracted for the obvious purpose of avoiding service.

There have been and will be cases where the married man can better be spared by his family and by the Government than the average single man, and it is necessary to hold a club over these cases. That is why Gen. Crowder

Bolsheviki Now Send Ultimatum to Japan

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says the Petrograd newspaper "Pravda," organ of the Bolsheviks, announces that following a stormy meeting of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik Premier, sent an ultimatum to Japan concerning Japan's intervention in Siberia.

The newspaper added that the ultimatum handed to the Japanese Consul in Moscow.

SOVIETS WAGE WAR ON ALLIES

Lenine's Statement Officially Confirmed, but Condition Is Called "Defence."

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT

Washington Sees Unmasking of Pro-German Bolshevik Agitators in Russia.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Official confirmation has been received here of Nikolai Lenin's statement to the Soviets in Moscow that a state of war existed between the Russian republic and the Allies. The action of the Bolshevik leader is regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war in the sense that it ushers in a period of open hostility by the Bolsheviks of the Lenin stripe to the Allies.

The subsequent explanation by the so-called Bolshevik Foreign Office that Russia was now "in a state of defence against the Allies" rather than "in a state of war" and that the Soviet Government desired to continue the same relations with the Allies that it entertained with Germany are regarded here in diplomatic circles as mere farcical exhibitions of Bolshevik delirium.

Open Hostilities Expected.

The view generally held is that if Lenin's statement to the Soviets which has been reported to the State Department does not mean a state of war between the Bolshevik followers of Lenin and the Allies the developments of the next few days will certainly result in open hostility between these Bolsheviks and the Allies, including the United States.

But the effect of Lenin's effort in this direction is not expected to have serious consequences to any one except himself and his deluded followers. The next logical move, it is explained, is for Lenin to fully unmask himself as a pro-German tool, seek support from the Germans and proclaim himself the enemy of all those in Russia who are not willing to play German games.

Acting Secretary of State told today read a number of cables describing conditions in Moscow a week ago, and these cables contained the news of Lenin's so-called war declaration. It appears that Lenin made a speech to an official gathering of Soviets in which he said that a state of war existed between the Russian republic and the Allies.

Foreign Minister Quibbles.

The Consul representing the Allies who were in Moscow thereupon went to the Bolshevik Foreign Office and asked Foreign Minister Tschitcherine whether Lenin's statement was to be construed as a declaration of war. Tschitcherine then explained that it meant that a "state of defence" against the Allies had been proclaimed.

As matters now stand no one here knows just how to interpret the situation. Allied forces have already clashed with so-called Bolshevik troops in Archangel and put them to flight with ease after capturing some German war material.

The Allied and American plans for aiding Russia are progressing and will progress, it is said, despite any action of the Lenin or his followers may take. The Bolshevik clan is not recognized as representing the Russian people, and advice received here show that it is becoming less and less a real power of agency for government in Russia.

"We are coming as friends to help you save yourselves from dismemberment and destruction at the hands of Germany, which is trying to enslave your people and use the great resources of your country to its own ends."

"We wish solemnly to assure you that while our troops are entering Russia to assist you to your struggle against Germany, we shall not retain one foot of territory."

DESTROY ALL, PRUSSIAN CRY AS THEY FLEE

Passion to Demolish Shown, Although Guards Are Stunned by Defeat.

EFFICIENCY SHATTERED

Crown Prince's Army So Impaired Reconstruction Is Doubtful.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 9.—Finn von Finkenstien is a good name to remember. It might, from its sound, have been dug out of some old story. In real life it belongs to the German General in command of the Fourth Prussian guard division.

On the eve of the German retreat toward Flines von Finkenstien gave orders to the sappers and bombardiers of his command to destroy "everything, particularly the chateau." The Prussian passion to destroy everything they come upon, especially when the tide of battle is going against them, has been drilled into them so thoroughly that they can't overcome it.

That they suffered very materially in the retreat there is no doubt, for independent of the statements of prisoners we now have other evidence, in the form of official papers which prove that since July 18 the efficiency of the Crown Prince's army as a fighting machine has been very greatly reduced. These papers speak of the "stunning impression" produced on their men by the vigor of the French attack on positions they were forced to abandon after being ordered to hold at all costs, and especially of the loss of the initiative in the attack. The effectiveness of the 16th are no stronger than ours, it having been in the front line from the beginning without relief.

An Impossible Task.

"The relief and reconstitution of tired divisions," writes Gen. von Boehm, "are naturally desirable, but often impossible. It is one duty of a commander to ask his troops all that is desirable, but it is a much greater duty to get the best results possible with the effective one still has left, however difficult the task."

The following extract from an order found on the officer who commanded the unfortunate Eighty-second Regiment shows how he tried to carry out the spirit of his General's message:

"The regiment," he wrote, "will soon relieve one of the regiments in the front line. The effectiveness of the 16th are no stronger than ours, it having been in the front line from the beginning without relief. An order published before the regiment took its place, clearly referring to its effectiveness, speaks of 'the company of the Second Battalion and the company of the Third,' also 'the reserve of the regiments—' that is to say, the company of the First Battalion."

Another company commander of another regiment, the Fifty-third, reports to his battalion commander: "It is impossible to dislodge the enemy from his position. Of our Third, Seventh and Eighth companies there are only thirty-five men left. Still another reports that his company, the Fourth, only thirty-three men remain, and that they have no liaison with its right. 'Of his First company,' he says, 'nothing remains, and of a machine gun company only three guns remain, and it is impossible for the Fourth company, considering the feebleness of its effectiveness, to establish contact with the enemy. The enemy attacks again it seems impossible for us to hold the position with such slender forces. It is absolutely necessary that the forces operating on the right of the Fourth should join up with it.'"

Enemy Exhausted.

And so it goes on. Another company commander reports: "As there is no one left of the Seventh company we have taken command of the Twelfth company, which consists of twenty-six men." On the same day the officer of the First company reports it is in such a state of exhaustion it is impossible for

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UNITY OF COMMAND BEARS FIRST FRUITS OF VICTORY

Leading Military Critic Says Initiative Has Been Wrested From the Enemy—Surprise Important Feature of Success.

By H. SIDDEBOTHAM.

One of the Foremost Military Critics in Europe.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

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LONDON, Aug. 9.—The new Anglo-French offensive shows what unity of command is and is not. It does not operate to suppress any one, nor does it interfere with executive commands. In yesterday's attack both the English and French troops were under the command of Field Marshal Haig. Piousness before the war is over not only will British and American troops be under French command, and French and Americans under British command, but Americans will have commanded both British and French.

On the other hand, a unified command gives us a guarantee that an attack is not an exercise on the general plan, but an organic part of it.

What are we to suppose is the general idea of this new attack? It is not an attempt to break through of the type with which we are familiar, but something much less ambitious and more elementary and at the same time it is something that is likely to be more useful to Marshal Foch's main object now that he has wrested the initiative from the enemy.

Strategic Freedom Won.

Ludendorff in his offensives hoped to break through the allied line, but failing in that he thought by wearing us down he could keep us in a state of passive defence, and by destroying our mobility keep the initiative in his own hands. This plan fitted well with his idea of not pressing his attacks at a fresh point, but rather staying again at a fresh point. These advantages, though not as much as he once hoped for, would be considerable.

Before our forces won their brilliant victory the enemy was threatening in three areas of supreme importance to

the Allies—Amiens, the broad reaches of the lower Somme and Paris itself.

The allied victory at Chateau Thierry broke the power of the sword held against the heart of France, but the enemy was still too near Amiens for perfect freedom of manoeuvre, so necessary in Marshal Foch's plans. This absence of strategic freedom has been our chief trouble since spring, and the victory of yesterday will help recover this freedom.

Bonar Law suggested yesterday that the enemy may have intended to evacuate this territory, but if he did it is an even more remarkable confession of defeat than the retreat to the Vesle, for nowhere has he fought harder than he did this spring for possession of this bit of French territory.

Tanks Do Effective Work.

The tactics employed yesterday were those first employed in the Cambrai offensive, but on a larger scale. The days of prolonged bombardment to advertise an attack are past. Instead there was short bombardment not lasting more than three minutes, followed by the attack headed by tanks, which were employed in very large numbers. Everything was sacrificed for surprise, which was complete, especially between the Somme and the Luce, where great progress was made.

Along the Avre the enemy seems to have been exceedingly successful. For a long time the enemy in this region has been very heavily armed, but in this region they were extremely light, some brigades hardly suffering at all.

Above the Somme it was a more difficult region, the fighting below Morlancourt being particularly successful. The new German Twenty-seventh Division was recently stationed there, fresh and ready, "although the surprise was as great there as at other points along the line."

Immediately north of the Somme the advance was very successful. The Chippilly River makes a big loop southward, the base of the loop on the north being covered by strong positions in a wood known as Bois Cressaire. With the assistance of the tanks our men rushed and cleaned out this wood, cutting across the base of the loop and isolating the enemy troops and guns in a bend of the river.

Our extreme left was on the slopes north of the Bray-Corbelle road and was exposed to heavy machine gun fire from the heights beyond the village. As a result of this situation our casualties are probably heavier here than elsewhere.

Toward noon the fighting extended north of Morlancourt, and our troops on the south, which had been held up earlier in the battle, were able to continue. The success now seems equally complete on all parts of the front.

Before the attack the Germans had not less than six divisions in line, at least we have taken prisoners from that many. In addition a new division arrived last night from the area of Marcellave. This was the 117th Division, and we got a good bag of prisoners from it.

One feature of the attack was the rapidity with which the big guns were moved up behind the infantry, and very being in action well across the German line in thirty minutes after our attack started.

The whole operation was successful, and while one must not speak of it as being an attack on the largest scale, it was large enough and admirably carried through. That it materially reduces the danger to Amiens is only one of its bearings. It is early yet to measure its importance, but so far it has certainly been successful.

BEEFLESS DAYS ENDED.

Temporary Abolition Due to Big Influx of Light Cattle.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—One month ahead of expectations the Food Administration to-night ordered the temporary abolition of beefless days. It was the order was due to a heavy influx of light cattle into the market, slaughtered because of extreme drought in the Southwest and in parts of the Northwest.

It was emphasized in the order that more extensive use of beef should be confined to cattle that dress under 475 pounds. Heavy beef is still restricted for shipments to the troops in France. More than double the number of light cattle are now on the markets than at this time last year, it was stated.

Restrictions on householders under a voluntary agreement to use not more than one and one-half pounds of beef a week are now removed.

BARRAGE, THEN TANKS, SWEEP VICTORY PATH

Mists Hampered Airplanes in British Attack in Picardy.

GUNS ADVANCE QUICKLY

Brought Up So Fast They Encountered Nests of Enemy Machine Guns.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—One of the big factors in the great success achieved in our offensive in Picardy was our barrage, of which every man who was in the attack speaks with enthusiasm. Of equal importance were the tanks which preceded the infantry. These tanks went lumbering into villages like Aubercourt and Marcellave, where they hunted out and destroyed machine gun nests.

With the coming of daylight a mist arose, and while this helped the attack it made hopeless our aeroplane work. By 6 o'clock the mist was so thick in the valleys that nothing could be seen from above. Later in the day the mist cleared, due to light showers, but visibility was never good.

Nevertheless our airplanes did everything possible both before and during the attack, and at all times our control of the air was complete. There was not one German balloon visible, although when daylight came our own observers were seen swinging easily in the sky behind our lines.

Casualties Extremely Light.

In the north area, between the railway from Villers-Bretonneux to Chaulnes and the Somme, our men seem to have been exceedingly successful, suffering very few casualties. Our losses were not heavy anywhere, but in this region they were extremely light, some brigades hardly suffering at all.

Above the Somme it was a more difficult region, the fighting below Morlancourt being particularly successful. The new German Twenty-seventh Division was recently stationed there, fresh and ready, "although the surprise was as great there as at other points along the line."

Immediately north of the Somme the advance was very successful. The Chippilly River makes a big loop southward, the base of the loop on the north being covered by strong positions in a wood known as Bois Cressaire. With the assistance of the tanks our men rushed and cleaned out this wood, cutting across the base of the loop and isolating the enemy troops and guns in a bend of the river.

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Foch in High Spirits Over Trend of War

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Those who have met Marshal Foch in the last few days are unanimous in declaring that he is in great good humor, according to "La Liberté." Premier Clemenceau, who dined with the Marshal yesterday, said he found him radiant, and looking twenty years younger than when he had last seen him.

ARMORED CARS WORKING HAVOC

Enemy Abandons Guns, Stores and Maps in Flight From Somme District.

CAVALRY PUSHES AHEAD

Troop Train Set Afire and Villages Cleared of Fleeing Germans.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—The British and French divisions have gained more ground in the great battle raging in the Amiens-Somme district. The latest reports appear to show the Germans are retreating in great haste.

The scenes on the battlefield over which the Allies already have passed give evidence of this haste in abandoned guns, stores and even regimental and artillery maps and papers. Aerial observers report large streams of transport and men hurrying eastward in full retreat.

Beaucourt fell to the allied forces this morning and Le Quesnel also was taken after hot all night fighting.

Tanks Working Havoc.

The cavalry is working far back toward the Somme and is still rounding up villages, while tanks and armored cars are running over the country clearing away for the troops or killing horse-drawn enemy supplies. Armored cars of motor trucks and lorries are chasing parties of Germans here and there, scattering them or running them to earth.

The details of some of the work of these armored cars show that they have performed valiant services. One of them ran into a German-held town yesterday afternoon while the German corps stationed there was having lunch. It turned its guns through the corps quarter window, killed some of the staff and then chased others who escaped from the house. At Rosieres another car set an enemy train on fire.

A group of cars met far inside the enemy lines a German supply column and halted it. Four mounted German officers came up to see what the trouble was and were shot from the cars, which then proceeded to make quick work of the column.

At Framerville the cars engaged a train loaded with the enemy and finally set it afire. Tanks entered this town soon afterward, helped the armored cars clean it up and held them against the roof of the building which had been German corps headquarters. One car met a high German officer riding in an automobile along the road. The officer was killed and his machine captured.

All along the line this afternoon snipers and isolated machine gun bullets were extremely busy, but these were being silenced one by one as the advance proceeded.

It is reported that two regimental commanders have been captured in one sector.

Since daylight the Germans have been making an extraordinary effort to bring up field guns, heavy machine guns and other dumps which they had to leave so hastily yesterday.

Guns Abandoned in Pits.

The scene at Bayonvillers to-day is typical of the rest of the battle area. Broad fields of crops or brown grass fringe the town and spread for miles over the flat surrounding country. Abandoned German field guns are here with little piles of empty shell cases and the bodies of Germans lying here and there, telling the story of what happened. On the side of the road are enemy motor trucks, one of them with a trailer filled with artillery muzzles, which the headquarters staff could not save.

The guns abandoned here, as elsewhere, are in shallow pits three feet deep. Little holes near by, covered with curved iron plates, show where the German gunners lived before they were killed or ran to save themselves.

Starbonieres, near by, was shelled to pieces. The gaunt walls show the accuracy of the British artillery fire. Debris lies all over the streets, which bear little signs upon which German names had been written.

Here the allied forces found the house which the German Mayor of the town had occupied. The whole top had been knocked off and several shells had hit the walls, but there were evidences that the Mayor had stayed until the last moment in a room on the ground floor.

Further southward the ground here

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Fresh Blows Bring Allied Advance in Picardy to 14 Miles.

MONTDIDIER MAY FALL

Troops Reach Chaulnes, Important Railroad Centre, and Press Ahead.

RUPPRECHT IN DANGER

Germans Admit Losses, but Say They Have Shot Down Thirty Planes.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies, followed his victory of yesterday in Picardy by ripping another enormous hole in the German lines to-day. While the allied troops in the Picardy sector enlarged their gains by penetrating another seven miles, fourteen miles in two days, into the lines of the Germans, Marshal Foch again called upon Field Marshal Haig, commander of the British forces in France, to strike in the Lys Valley, where the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht already had been found to have been weakened by the calls of the Crown Prince in the Marne sector to rebuild his forces, which had suffered so severely in the recent counter offensive of the Americans, British and French.

The answer of Field Marshal Haig as read from the official statements to-night was a smash against the German lines in the Lys Valley along a front of ten miles and a penetration of approximately four miles, perhaps more, it being difficult to gauge the depth of the allied advance, so rapidly had it been made and so short the time to calculate the full effect of the blow.

From the reports from the British headquarters in France and from the War Office it was learned that the Germans have started a retreat—perhaps a withdrawal—along the Lys Valley. The extent of the German retreat is seen in the report of the British of the capture of Lecon, Le Cornet, Malo, Quentin, Le Petit, Pacart and Lesart, and "perhaps more villages when the full returns are in. In addition the Germans are burning huge stores of supplies, and the lines in the German back areas are crowded with transport columns hastening to withdraw the munitions and to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Allies. In the retreat the Germans are being hampered in the work of the allied airmen, who are bombing the transport columns, and even attacking the soldiers on foot and wrecking the German lines.

This blow was struck in the centre of the German line in Flanders, and some military experts to-night view it as a "break through" and others not so optimistic see the "break through" sure to come unless Crown Prince Rupprecht rallies the weakened forces of Germany to his rescue and gives battle. Calling upon the commanders of the other sectors for help—a favorable result of the Germans in the past when unified action of the allied command was a future prospect—will weaken these lines and leave them open for a new offensive in another quarter, a menace equally grave to the German high command.

The drive in the Lys sector, coupled with the offensive under full headway in Picardy, and ever increasing danger of a continuation of the drive in the Marne region, may force a large retirement of the Germans from Albert to Montdidier. Some experts view it as an invitation to the Germans to "fight it out now," and they assert that the turning battle of the war—perhaps the decisive one—is entering its initial stages.

At the time the British made their dash into the lines in Flanders, the British and French in Picardy increased their gains there, adding seven miles to their penetration of seven miles of the day before. This is highly significant, indicating that the command of Gen. von Hutler is unable to cope fully with the new offensive of the Allies. The British forces in Picardy drove forward to the vicinity of Chaulnes, an important railroad junction, capture of which may compel a retirement further south in the vicinity of Montdidier.

In Picardy the Germans offered stiffer resistance than in Flanders, and around Montlancourt the allied advance was not made without hard fighting. Montlancourt was captured after fighting of a night and a day by the British, and the French, advancing in conjunction, took the towns of Pierrefort, Gouffiers and Arville, an advance of nine miles to the French.

The British War Office to-night announced that the new drive had netted 17,000 prisoners and between 300 and 400 guns. The figure is believed to represent the net result of the fighting on the Lys and in the Picardy sector. The

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